

SALT LAKE HERALD.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

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THE HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY.
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THE ANTI-OPTION bill in Congress is the same as dead.

WOMAN, LOVELY woman, is going to vote in Arizona.

THUNDEROUS detonations of silence are now being heard all along the Tammany lines in New York.

COMPARE the city dews of THE HERALD with that of its contemporaries any day, and make a mental note of the result!

THE CHAMPION missing man is RIPPET, who not only couldn't kill MACKAY, but who couldn't kill himself, though he tried both.

A CHEMIST, in the whisky trust investigation the other day, swore that a teaspoonful of any of the essences used in adulterating liquor would kill a man.

THE TIN plate has at last lost his job. There wasn't a dissenting voice in the House of Representatives on Tuesday against repealing the 4-cent tariff on pig tin.

FOR FIVE sessions of Congress, including the present, the general deficiency appropriations have amounted to \$27,229,966. The pension deficiencies reached \$84,481,574.

MR. HOKE SMITH's paper, the Atlanta Journal, was victimized by the rumor of JENKINS going into the cabinet. The appointment was commended and endorsed in a very elaborate manner.

IT APPEARS from our Washington special of this morning that we are still to have the old Utah commission; but it does not necessarily follow that we are to have the old Utah commissioners.

THE OUTPUT of gold to Europe unfortunately does not carry with it that annoying nuisance, the \$2.50 coin. If we don't always have it with us, perhaps the reason is it is so easily lost.

IT IS NOW joyfully announced that money enough has been collected to build the GRANT monument, and that structure will probably be finished in 1895. The New Yorkers are famous for expedition.

VICE-PRESIDENT-ELECT STEVENSON meets with popular ovations wherever he goes, and they are spontaneous and enthusiastic. He does not have to say, "I am a Democrat," when he makes a speech.

THE OFFSPRING of the governor of Florida appointing himself United States Senator may be condoned on account of it being such a little one. The term is only about a month long, but then he will get a full year's salary.

A NEW YORK farmer complains that it has taken nearly 700,000 bushels of wheat to pay President HARRISON's salary. This doesn't show the high price of the President's salary so much as the low price of the staff of life.

MARCH CAME in like MARY's modest and shrinking little kid. If the weather in Washington day after tomorrow resembles in mildness the sample we had yesterday in Salt Lake—at least from above the shoe-tops—the inauguration proceedings will have an immense turnout.

CARTER HARRISON, editor of the Times of Chicago, has just been nominated by the Democracy for mayor, an office he has before filled very creditably. He was bitterly opposed by the Herald and nearly all the other Chicago papers. But he will surely be elected by a tremendous majority.

GOVERNOR MCKINLEY says he cannot accept contributions to keep him out of his financial difficulties, whilst his trustee declares the contributions may come in, and Mr. MCKINLEY will be overruled. The trustee, it may be added, evidently thinks the debts can be paid much more rapidly by the public than the individual.

TODAY is the last day of the Montana legislature. There is a Democratic majority there and a United States Senator to elect; but personal ambitions and controversies have prevented an election, and

the strong probability now is that a Republican Senator will be appointed by the governor.

THE SMALLEST locomotive ever built to be run by steam will be exhibited at the World's fair by HENRY CASE, a jeweler of Gloversville, N. Y. Its construction has cost Mr. CASE over three years' steady labor. The engine is only 8 1/2 inches in length, and its weight is 1 1/2 pounds. It will run upon a track 10 feet in diameter.

THE IDEA of direct tax and cotton tax claims aggregating \$774,821,000 pending against the United States in the court of claims, is startling. They ought to be investigated at once, if they are ever to be, or there should be some authoritative declaration of repudiation. There is probably not one in a hundred of them which has a solid foundation.

SOUTHERN DUELLING is getting to be as ridiculous as the French variety. Two Louisiana editors popped away at one another at a distance of fifteen paces, and both were unscathed. Of course that settled it, and each believed himself to be a hero, whereas sensible people inquire why the display of such manliness should have determined a question of "honor."

THE NEW YORK Commercial Advertiser is scared almost out of its boots because Mr. CLEVELAND has selected three southern gentlemen to go into his cabinet. He says now the "frost-bitten bud of rebellion feels the warm kiss of a reviving sun." Isn't it horrible? HOKE SMITH was six years old when the rebel war began, and CARLISLE was a Union man. HENRY was, indeed, in the Confederate army, but he has been many years a member of the House Naval Committee and his appointment is regarded as an ideal one, by the officers of the navy. The C. A. should take a dose of vermin-fuge.

Weapons of Destruction.

Utah has lately moved rapidly forward in the field of invention. That is very encouraging. In early times the question was asked of people in this territory where are your painters, sculptors, artists and inventors? Utah can now "point with pride" to celebrated persons in art and science who first saw the light in these once solitary "valleys of the mountains."

In the Age of Steel we find a notice of an invention which shows that Utah is to the front in the arts of war as well as those of peace. A new repeating gun has been tested at New Haven, by the Winchester company, which fired 900 shots a minute. The only gun in existence that approaches it in rapidity is the Maxim machine gun which fires 750 shots per minute.

The gun with the highest record, namely 900 a minute, is the invention of the BROWNING Brothers of Ogden and Salt Lake, who have invented several improvements in small arms and appear to be singularly gifted in that direction. They are "Utah boys," and are evidence that this Territory produces something more than sage and silver, carrots and sorghum.

The production of destructive weapons does not seem at first sight a desirable aim for human effort. But war is a fact in this world and a factor in the sum of its progress. It appears to be occasionally a necessary evil. At any rate that self-defense which is styled "the first law of nature" calls for inventions like those of the BROWNINGs as a patriotic necessity. And anything which will aid in bringing about a cessation of things that will prevent war by the very terms that are invoked will tend to hasten the day of general peace.

With projectiles, the initial velocity of which, according to the Age, is now "well beyond half a mile a second," the penetrating agency of which "varies from 200 to 300 foot-pounds per pound of powder, and a momentum of 60,000 foot-pounds," hurling a mass of steel with "a destructive power like that of the average railway collision," and a weapon like that of the Browning, firing 900 shots a minute, it would seem that the art of modern warfare is keeping pace with other progressive movements, and that peace will not long hence be secured by the terrible preparations that are made for war.

The People Demand It.

It is a little strange that certain radical Republican organs still insist that the country has gone wrong on the tariff question. They advance the idea that the masses are afflicted with a sort of political lunacy. That, we suppose, is on the same principle of aberration by which an insane person is led to think that other people are crazy.

Some of the former protectionist papers have come to their senses. They see the mistake of the high tariff advocates and acknowledge the errors of MCKINLEYISM. They recognize the fact that the country is overwhelmingly in favor of a change of policy, and are not so egotistical as to think that they know better than the vast majority of the citizens what is needed for the common good.

The Spokane, Washington Chronicle says that in that state custom house taxation, levied solely for the purpose of raising revenue and limited strictly to the necessities of an economically administered government, is "the one vital, absorbing, far-reaching element of political life." Also that whether that is sound doctrine or a profound error, "THE PEOPLE DEMAND IT."

That paper affirms that "three-fourths of the people of Washington are in favor of tariff reform." And yet it is a Republican state. All of the Democrats demand it, the Populists favor it, and "a very large number of the Republicans of the state think the same way." Also it is a poll of the legislature now in session could be taken simply on that question, "a majority would be found voicing the people's demand."

That is the popular sentiment in other states. Even strong protectionists share the opposition against the high tariff which it becomes the duty of the Democratic party to reform. Let no wild and

wobbling partisan paper deceive the uninformed. The coming administration is pledged to no smashing measures or destructive policies. A judicious revision of the tariff so as to bring it down to the revenue principle, the encouragement of home industries by facilitating the procurement of raw materials, and the policy of placing the burden of duties more on luxuries than on necessities, will be the aim of the revenue reformers. The predicted wreck of the country and the ruin of its interests are simply in the unsettled minds of the incurable high tariff lunatics.

A Note of Warning.

Several cases of infanticide have recently come to light in this city and its vicinity. They indicate the decadence of the high standard of morality which Utah people have claimed for this territory. We are told that abortion is also becoming not infrequent and that there are medical men here who aid in this crime with little fear of the consequences.

This condition of affairs is lamentable. Whether it is exaggerated or not, there is evidently enough in it to attract attention from those who desire the purity of our social affairs. Something ought to be done, if possible, to check the growing evil. There should be earnest and persistent efforts to trace up these crimes and fix them upon the guilty parties. Severe punishment should follow conviction of such offenses. They should not be handled with kid gloves, but taken hold of with a vigorous and determined grasp.

Licentiousness is destructive of a nation, and the practices that abound in the great centers of modern civilization are disgraceful to the age and the country. Legal penalties are not sufficient to deter the criminally inclined, but they ought to be strenuously enforced.

There is something behind all that which is more potent. It is the inculcation of virtue, its encouragement and protection, and that repugnance to vice which should be planted deep in the male as well as the female heart. In the chastest home there will be sometimes found pollution. But as a rule, where correct principles are taught and good example is to be seen the effect will be purity of act and sentiment.

There is too much freedom allowed to the young people of this community. They are permitted to do chiefly as they please to. There is very little restraint, and where it is exercised, parents are thought to be over strict and desirous of curtailing the liberty of their children.

It will be found necessary to make a change. Not that there should be excess of supervision or a denial of proper recreation. But there will have to be closer watch over the youth of both sexes, or many more hearts will ache than are now filled with sorrow over the follies and waywardness of the rising generation. This community ought to set its face like a flint against condoning the corruptions of the times, and against the introduction of those practices which undermined the strength of former generations and that worked their decay and ultimate dissolution. What ruined ancient Rome will destroy as great a modern people.

The Tin Plate Sham.

On Tuesday, the bill introduced by Mr. SPRINGER providing that after July 1st, 1893, pig tin shall be admitted into the United States free of duty, was passed in the House of Representatives without a dissenting voice. The report says "there was not the slightest opposition to the bill." Its passage was recommended by the Ways and Means committee and was favored by a number of manufacturing institutions whose business was crippled because the raw material could not be obtained in this country.

How do our Republican friends relish this piece of tin news? During the last political campaign tin plate shared with wire nails the chief place in the addresses wherever they tried to deceive the American people. In Utah tin plate, wire nails, free wool and free lead were the topics touched upon in every Republican harangue, and tin plate was one of the chief features in every Republican paper.

When Democrats told the truth in regard to the matter, and exposed the frauds by which it was made to appear that the McKinley tariff had procured the establishment of vast tin works in this country, they were denounced as enemies to American manufactures and as "tin plate liars." When news came of the temporary closing down of a tin plate establishment in Wales, throwing a number of people out of employment, Republican throats were made hoarse with joyful exclamations, for it seemed that British suffering meant American pleasure, on their peculiar rules of reasoning.

The facts are that the tin plate pretensions of the Republican party during that political struggle were the hollowest kind of a sham. It appears that up to the time of the passage of the SPRINGER bill the total amount of tin ever produced in the United States was two hundred and fifty tons. A small amount of this came from Harney's Peak, the rest from the Tennessee mines. Both are now closed up.

The McKinley tariff is four cents a pound on foreign bar tin. In 1892 40,000,000 pounds of the metal was imported. That was \$1,600,000 of a tax to make capital for the protectionists in their crusade against what they called "free trade." It was such a fraud that the very firms which then supported it have been compelled to admit their error, and have declared, with the representatives of the tin plate works and the canning factories, that it is useless to expect any product from alleged American tin mines.

Whether the SPRINGER bill can be put through the Senate or not is a matter of great doubt, seeing that the session is nearly at an end. Probably it will not be brought to a vote but will have to be attended to at the next session. The tin plate sham and others from the same source will soon have to go under, for

tariff reform is the great issue of the period.

An Exploded Fallacy.

One of the fallacies still entertained by a great many otherwise well informed working people is that machinery is a foe to labor. They look only at immediate effects and at local results, and do not perceive the ultimate and general benefits which it produces. A piece of machinery may be introduced which dispenses with the work of a few hands, but its very production employs others, cheapens articles in common use and opens new fields for human toil.

United States Labor Commissioner CARROLL D. WRIGHT has done much, by the collection of statistics and the production of facts, to do away with the erroneous notions that prevail on this point. The data that have been obtained show that the introduction of machinery has added to the sum of human comfort. It has shortened the hours of labor. It has greatly increased the rates of wages. It has not made harder the struggle for human existence but has operated distinctly in an opposite direction.

In England where machinery is used so extensively the greatest ratio exists of unemployed people to the total population. In Russia where it is least in use there is the greatest ratio of the unemployed. That speaks loudly on this important question.

It is certainly true that the dire effects which have always been foreshadowed when new machinery has been invented to simplify labor, have not followed its introduction, but that the condition of working people has been vastly improved even if that advancement is not admitted to have been directly caused by the use of improved machinery, it cannot be denied that the progress has been made in company with its adoption and in contradiction to its predicted results.

There are many people out of work in both hemispheres. That is undeniable. But it is also true that the sufferings of the unemployed were even greater before the machinery epoch than now; that the scale of wages was lower; that the price of provisions was as high and that the cost of living was greater in comparison with the facilities for obtaining it. Machinery has been the sign and the spring of national and industrial improvement and progress, and it has been as much the benefactor of the working people who opposed it as of any other class of people in the world.

One Thousand Dollars in Prizes.

THE HERALD, on behalf of the McClure Literary Associated Press, offers one thousand dollars in prizes for five short stories from 3,000 to 8,000 words in length, and suitable for publication in our columns, as follows:

For the best short story, \$500.
 For the second best, \$200.
 For the third best, \$150.
 For the fourth best, \$100.
 For the fifth best, \$50.

Any competitor can limit his offering to compete for only the first prize or for only the first two prizes.

Complete information will be furnished by the editor of this paper on receipt of a 2-cent stamp.

THE JINGOLISM under which it was proposed to rush the Hawaiian treaty through Congress, as a nomination is sometimes forced in a convention, has not materialized. Indeed, there is a remarkable change in public sentiment regarding the annexation of the islands, and a growth of disposition to go slow. The Washington correspondent of the San Francisco Examiner says: "The verdict is that the tactics of HARRISON and FOSTER have for a time at least lost the Hawaiian islands to the United States."

THE NAME of H. C. BROWNLEE appeared in THE HERALD yesterday as business manager, in lieu of GEORGE E. BLAIR, resigned. Mr. BLAIR found the duties of the post not congenial, and desired to be relieved in order to turn his attention to other matters. Mr. B. is a gentleman of the strictest integrity, and THE HERALD, whilst commending him cordially to whom it may concern, tenders him its well wishes for abundant prosperity.

MR. RICHARD ENNIS, of St. Louis, has been named as a candidate for public printer at Washington. His friends throughout the country are securing for him flattering and formidable endorsements. He is a practical printer and stationer, and enjoys the esteem of many prominent Democratic politicians, and also of editors of leading Republican papers.

THE HERALD states to the numerous parties who have sent notes of inquiry relative to the prize story contest, that such have been forwarded to Mr. S. S. MCCLURE, at 743-745 Broadway, New York, the manager of the McClure Literary Associated Press, of which this paper is a member. In due course of mail they will receive circulars containing the desired information in full.

Pop and Fizz.

Troy Press: The successful gambler is necessarily a winsome chap.
 Utica Observer: We are willing to endure the crinoline if the girls will agree not to use barbed wire.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: When the legislator "calls for a division" he doesn't always refer to the vote.

Elmira Gazette: No man ever disputed a boundary line to the extent of shoveling snow past his neighbor's fence.

Lowell Courier: The latest in bribe-bribe are pretty things made of coal, but the prettiest things made of coal are dividends.

Philadelphia Record: A new theatrical spectacle is to have an "electric ballet." That sounds as if it might be a pretty shuffling show.

Washington Post: The headache that runs as the second to an all-night session is said to be the most disagreeable thing on the legislative menu.

Rochester Herald: Walter Q. Gresham ought to be a man of considerable consequence under the next administration, as the cabinet will get its "Q" from him.

Do you know whether that creamery butter you buy is butter or oleo? If you wish to be sure you are getting butter, order from N. F. S. & D. Co., H. J. Faust, Jr., Supt. P. O. box 545.

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THE BOSTONIANS. Monday and Wednesday, March 6 & 8. "ROBIN HOOD" Tuesday, March 7. "THE SICKEROCKERS."

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DURING THE COMING WEEK WE WILL DISPLAY

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